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calling up visual ideas. Binet is inclined to suspend judgement on the question of the conscious perception of these sensations by a second "personality," but argues from his experiments that this doubling of "personality" cannot arise in dissociation or splitting of the ideas into two independent groups, as some have contended. The elaboration of the responses and their connection with consciousness support the cortical theory of hysteria long taught by Charcot. Regrettable as it is that such important experiments must be conducted upon such uncertain subjects as hysterical patients, and that M. Binet is not over-skeptical in regard to the action of the magnet, his experiments do not fail of a very great interest.

*Ueber Hypnotismus und Suggestion, sowie deren therapeutische Anwendung in der ärztlichen Praxis.* FRANZ MÜLLER. Wien, 1889. Moritz Perles. pp. 20.

Believing that there is still a large number of physicians who are skeptical regarding the applications of hypnotism in medicine, Dr. Müller prepares for them an excellent common-sense statement of what is meant by suggestion and how it acts. He takes forcibly and throughout the position of the Nancy school and insists that the process is psychical in every phase. After citing the usual cases of the influence of mind over body, he reminds us that hypnotism is not a panacea, as some claim; it has its distinct limits, largely the same as the limits within which such factors as a cheerful mien, impressive and hopeful manner are effective. "The domain of the therapeutics of suggestion is occupied primarily by the hysterical complex of symptoms; secondly, paralyses, cramps, and neuralgias caused by psychic shock; thirdly, neurasthenic troubles and sleeplessness, and finally pains and neuralgias." A point noted in combatting the purely physical theory of hypnotization may be cited. Dr. Müller asks why, if as many claim a bright light produces hypnosis, do not ophthalmologists find amongst their numerous patients cases of spontaneous hypnotism when the ray of light from the ophthalmoscope is thrown upon the retina? The query is certainly in point, and argues that the light is efficient when its effect is expected.

J. J.

*Ueber den Hypnotismus und seine Verwerthung in der Praxis.* Dr. W. BRUGELMAN. Berlin, 1889. pp. 20.

This pamphlet is interesting as an additional endorsement from German soil of the therapeutic application of hypnotism. The position taken by Dr. Brugelman presents nothing peculiar. He regards hypnosis as closely affiliated with normal sleep, and as an important instrument in the hands of a competent physician for alleviating not all but an essential portion of human ills. The pamphlet is deficient in not recognizing the characteristic distinctions between the schools of Nancy and Paris, but in his own practical advice and treatment of cases he follows the former. In discussing the causes of the variations in the percentages of hypnotisable persons Dr. Brugelman makes the apt suggestion that the local environment is a most potent factor; in Nancy, for example, there has grown up a generation accustomed to being hypnotised and to regarding it as an every-day process. Hence the percentage is high.

*Die Suggestionstherapie und ihre Technik.* EDWARD BAIERLACHER. Stuttgart, 1889. pp. 57.

This is a purely practical treatise, dealing with the chief facts, methods and uses of the hypnotic process. The essay falls into two parts, the first on the process and the second giving a list of cases with appropriate criticisms. The former gives a convenient résumé of the chief points necessary for the practitioner, the latter shows the large variety of diseases to which the treatment is applicable. The success attending the treatment elsewhere will doubtless soon lead to a speedy extension of it throughout Germany.

*Clinique de Psycho-Thérapie suggestive fondée à Amsterdam par les docteurs* A. W. VAN RENTERGHEM ET F. VAN EEDEN. Bruxelles, 1889. pp. 92.

This comprehensive report read at the recent Congress of Hypnotism in Paris, places in convenient form the results of the "suggestive" treatment of 414 cases covering a period of two years. These two physicians took as their model the clinic of Liébeault in Nancy, and proceed entirely on the methods of the Nancy school. They have a suite of five rooms in a hotel in Amsterdam, comfortably arranged with easy chairs for the patients, with precautions against ill effects, and provision for pleasant impressions upon awakening. Their methods are strictly scientific, and they are actuated by a desire of demonstrating the power of suggestive-therapeutics when scientifically applied. They confine their efforts simply to the cure of the patient, suggesting repeatedly that the pains will vanish, that functional irregularities will disappear, that the power over a lost limb or a lost sense will return, that sleeplessness or morbid appetites will no longer trouble the patient, and so on. Each case must be treated on its own merits and according to the character of the individual. The suggestion must, where possible, be aided by initiating in the hypnotic state the effects desired after awakening. Regarding the results they tabulate all their cases, appending histories in typical instances, and subdividing them into the following ten divisions, of which the first five are affections of the nervous system, and the others of parts other than nervous. The number of cases treated under each division is added. 1. Organic (?) affections, 29. 2. Serious neuroses, hysteria, 40. 3. Mental diseases, 60. 4. Neuropathic troubles, 164. 5. Various nervous pains, 68. 6. Internal functional troubles, 27. 7. External functional troubles, 17. 8. Fevers, 1. 9. Menstrual troubles, 7. 10. Anæsthesia for surgical purposes, 1. Taking first the statistics in general we find 53 per cent. men and 47 per cent. women; we find about 4 per cent. remaining uninfluenced by the suggestions, 56 per cent. falling into a light sleep, 32 per cent. into a deep sleep, and 11 per cent. reaching the stage of somnambulism. Of the 414 patients 9 were between 1 and 10 years of age, 46 between 11 and 20, 203 between 21 and 40, 131 between 41 and 60, and 25 between 61 and 80. On 20 per cent. the treatment had no beneficial effect; on 26 per cent. it produced a slight or passing amelioration; on 27 per cent. it produced a marked or permanent amelioration; and 28 per cent. were cured. Regarding next the nature of the disease the vast predominance of nervous troubles at once suggests the special field of hypnotic therapeutics; of non-nervous disease classes 6 and 8 have the greatest chances of cure by this treatment. Of 29 organic affections we find but a single case of cure, (and even that in doubt), showing the